

Red River Prospector.

RED RIVER, - NEW MEXICO.

After a woman succeeds in getting the wedding ring where she wants it she begins to say what she means.

A bachelor says that love is a combination of diseases—an affection of the heart and an inflammation of the brain.

There was a remarkable gathering at the funeral of Dr. J. S. Trexler, at Kutztown, Pa. Before his death he provided that every man attending his funeral should have a free dinner, and over a thousand persons availed themselves of his offer at the two leading hotels, where arrangements had been made to feed the multitude.

Harry Mangum and Jim Robinson, two colored men, disputed over a game of craps in Jackson, Tenn. Mangum drew a pistol and Robinson fled, pursued by the other. After Mangum had fired two shots he fell dead from heart disease. The intended victim is regarded with awe, and it is believed he was saved by a providential miracle.

"Don't watch the clock," was Mr. Edison's advice to a young man who recently asked him how to succeed. Profoundly significant is that old joke about the laborer who left his pickaxe hanging in the air at the stroke of noon. A hanging pickaxe is the fittest emblem for a confirmed clock-watcher—and the pickaxe hangs always in the air, never digs out a path for him to advance upon.

Earl Fitzwilliam of England, who began his 87th year a few days ago, has sat forty-four years in the house of lords and received his training as a parliamentarian in the house of commons, which he entered sixty-five years ago as a young man of 22. The earl, who is active in spite of his great age, has been for some years the oldest of the knights of the Garter, which decoration he received from Lord Palmerston early in the '60s, and he is also in years the oldest knight companion, although he has not held that decoration as long as the Duke of Cambridge, who received his blue ribbon from William IV.

When is a cigarette not a cigarette? When it is a pipe. The answer to the conundrum was given by English magistrates. The taking of a tobacco pipe into a certain mine was prohibited. A partly smoked cigarette was found in a workman's pocket. The man was arraigned and fined. The judges held that a paper charged with tobacco was a pipe within the meaning of the rule. It was an instance of applied common sense. Human life is of more value than literal construction. The petty court was merely illustrating a working principle observed in tribunals of a more august organization and a larger jurisdiction.

The American boy is ahead of the English boy, in the judgment of Sir Thomas Lipton, because he gets a better chance to show what is in him. In America the managers of large concerns are often very youthful. In England their youth would be a disqualification, since there a man must look old before he is thought to look wise. Sir Thomas believes that to be "a great error of policy in the affairs of a nation, a business firm or a family." He himself came to this country when he was fifteen years old. He declares his experience here "the best commercial training I ever had," and holds that "it would be a good thing to send every English boy to America when he is seventeen, and to keep him there for a couple of years." This is generous and even flattering to us, but Sir Thomas' countrymen may find a flaw in the argument, reasoning from their point of view—that after the English boy had been here two years they might not be able to get him back.

Arizona is interested and the camp of Dos Cabezas is in a fever of excitement over the discovery of a new placer field in the southern part of Arizona, which are so extensive and rich that a small army of prospectors expect to become rich. The diggings thus far discovered are five miles in length and three miles in width. A party of placer miners just returned found very rich dirt. Many claims have been staked out, but numerous parties are outfitting, and there will be a rush to locate all available ground in the district outlined and prospect for new placer ground. The gold discovery was made by a sheep herder employed by George Vandewater, who picked up nuggets in a wash and filled a beer bottle with coarse gold. The Mexican continued herding sheep, meanwhile enriching himself daily with gold. During a debauch at Dos Cabezas he showed considerable gold dust. Friends were let into the secret, and all prospered before the news leaked out.

One hundred tons of cats' tails were recently sold in London in one lot. They are intended as ornamentation for ladies' wearing apparel. Each tail weighed an average of two ounces, and this means that about 1,792,000 cats were slaughtered to complete the consignment.

A rigid liquor law prevails in Grinnell, Iowa. It is a crime for two or more persons to drink alcoholic stimulants in company. When a man thinks he needs a bracer he must look by himself and drink alone.

Here and There In The Territory

Major Amado Chaves refused to accept the resignation of the Santa Fe police force, and the police, upon promise that their claim for six months' salary would be adjusted, consented to continue to serve for the present.

District Attorney E. C. Abbott in the District Court for Taos county filed a suit for the territory of New Mexico against the delinquent taxpayers of Taos county for 1900. There are fully \$1,000,000 delinquent taxes due in the territory.

Levi Claypool, who was found guilty at the last term of the Socorro County Court of stealing sheep and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary, has been released from jail on a bond of \$10,000, pending an appeal to the Territorial Supreme Court.

The sale of the famous guano caves of John R. DeMier at Lava, in southern Socorro county, to a party of California capitalists, is confirmed. The same California parties are looking into the report that large guano caves exist on the Gila river in Grant county.

It is reported at Santa Fe that a corps of engineers is making a preliminary railroad survey between Espanola and some point west of it, the survey running near the Rio Arriba-Bernalillo county line. It was not known for whom the surveyors are in the field.

The Santa Fe city council met in accordance with the writ of peremptory mandamus issued by Judge McFie, and ordered a warrant drawn to pay the judgment of the Santa Fe Water & Light Company against the city, amounting to \$1,120,005, for water rent of the first two quarters of the year 1901. The mayor, city clerk and every member of the city council was in attendance.

In the right of way case of the Southern Pacific vs. the Bixbee railroad, Judge F. W. Parker has decided in favor of the Bixbee company, allowing them to cross the Southern Pacific tracks at Deming. Commissioners will be appointed to assess the damages. The case has attracted much interest, many prominent attorneys being employed on both sides.

B. M. Read recently received from Dick Bros., Denver, two designs for the proposed Luna memorial at the capitol in Santa Fe. One design called for a marble tablet suitably inscribed and supported by a bust; the other is a marble tablet or a bracket surmounted by a bust, the cost of each monument being \$250. Mr. Read referred the designs to Governor Otero.

The suits by the territory of New Mexico against Joaquín Gutiérrez, assessor of Guadalupe county, and Thomas Fleming, assessor of Otero county, for failing to send duplicates of the assessment rolls for 1901 to the territorial auditor, have been dismissed at the instance of Solicitor General E. L. Bartlett, both assessors having sent in the assessment duplicates and excused themselves for their tardiness.

Leo Moody, the nine-year-old son of M. L. Moody of Carlsbad, lost his life in a most horrible manner. The lad, without the knowledge of his father, made a jump to get into a moving wagon by catching the brake beam. He missed his hold and fell under the wagon, the hind wheel passing over the back part of the head, crushing the skull. On looking back to ascertain what the wagon had run over, Mr. Moody discovered his own son lying in the road, dying.

W. H. Farr and C. G. O'Hara, timber experts of Wisconsin, started out November 20th on an overland trip from Chumita to Colmar, along the route of the proposed railroad from Colmar to Gallup. The passage of the mountains will not be difficult, as at first reported, as a good wagon road exists from Santa Fe to Mora on an easy grade, although it reaches an elevation of 9,000 feet. From Mora to Colmar there are no big engineering difficulties in the way of constructing the road.

Roman L. Baca and Francisco Vasquez have filed suit at Santa Fe against Herbert T. Reynolds et al. to set aside and declare null the sale of the Las Trampas grant of 27,481 acres in Taos and Rio Arriba counties, for \$5,000, to Herbert T. Reynolds, on grounds of fraudulent collusion and irregularity of sale. The grant was sold for 17 cents an acre and now an offer of \$150 an acre is said to have been made to the purchaser.

In the District Court at Santa Fe Judge McFie has handed down an important decision which it is said will result in adding considerably to the revenues of the territory and counties. He ruled that private land grants are subject to taxation from the day that the survey is approved by the court of private land claims. Thousands of dollars of taxes are involved in the decision. The court also holds that land grants must be assessed in the names of the known or unknown owners and not in the name of the grant.

The cattlemen of Dona Ana county, who have lost a great number of stock from rustlers from Old Mexico and Texas, have organized a protective association and elected the following officers: George W. Mossman, president; Jose Lucero, secretary and treasurer; with Jeff D. Isaacks, W. W. Cox, Thomas Hall, Henry Sumnerford and T. R. Korr executive committee. An assessment of 3 cents on all stock owned by members was levied and all paid promptly. The association is determined to break up the gangs of cattle thieves, and the officers of the southern counties will render all assistance possible to rid that section of the cattle rustlers.

A meeting was held in Santa Fe on the 19th instant to consider means of representing Santa Fe's advantages for the location of a military post to the military board at Washington. Albuquerque will send a representative on its behalf. Colonel George W. Kiesel, Leo Hersch and J. B. Senn were appointed a committee to recommend a delegate to be sent to Washington by Santa Fe. It is understood that ex-Governor L. B. Prince will be recommended. The intention is to secure one of the new army posts to be established in the West, and if suc-

cessful in that effort, to persuade President Roosevelt to dispose of the Fort Marcy reservation.

Judge N. B. Laughlin has filed an intervening petition for Alexander Gunder and ten others in the suit of Vincente Fresquez against Jose A. Martel to quiet title and partition the Rio Grande grant of 91,800 acres in Taos county. He also completed proceedings in the Santa Barbara grant partition suit of Nepomuceno Martinez against Julio Rodat. Special Master Charles E. Keady will order this grant partitioned December 30th. It includes 30,000 acres in Taos county. There are 374 plaintiffs and ninety defendants in the suit. Settlers on the grant were given title to claims without contest, the area thus set aside being over 5,000 acres.

More health seekers are coming into New Mexico this fall than ever before came into the territory, and it is certain that this number of health-seekers coming into New Mexico will increase from year to year. It is reported, however, that health-seekers find it difficult to find suitable houses to rent in New Mexico towns. This deficiency should be remedied. Investments in real estate and substantial houses are the most profitable and least risky investments that a man with money can make in New Mexico. One-half of the fortunes of the East were made by people who bought real estate in the days when real estate was as cheap as it is today in New Mexico and held on to it until the present.—Santa Fe News.

It is said that one or more capitalists are about to try to reclaim a large area of land in the vicinity of Albuquerque by sinking artesian wells on a mesa which forms the more elevated part of the Rio Grande valley in that vicinity. They have, it seems, obtained sufficient evidence of the existence of a good supply of water to encourage them to make the venture. There is no doubt that in a large measure the valley of the Rio Grande is underlaid with water, for although the river at times sinks beneath the surface, the presence of water is always disclosed when bedrock is reached. Probably the quantity is great enough to reclaim a large area of land, although it may not suffice to irrigate the whole valley.—Santa Fe News.

A Laramie, Wyoming, dispatch says the people of that place regret the departure of Professor Luther Foster of the State University, who has been in charge of the Wyoming experiment and who has just been elected to the presidency of the Agricultural College at Las Cruces, New Mexico. Professor Foster came to Wyoming over a year ago from Logan, Utah, and proved a valuable addition to the faculty of the State University. He is looked upon as one of the best agriculturists in the West, and has a broad acquaintance all over Utah and Wyoming among men interested in that branch of industry. His experiments last winter in sleep and his reports and bulletins have been accepted as authority in the care and handling of sheep.

From reports it seems that Guadalupe county has doubled its population since the census was taken, the greatest increase in population being along the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad extension, but also a great increase in population being noticeable around Fort Sumner and other points a distance away from the railroad. Similar reports come from southern Union county and western Lincoln county, and it is estimated that the increase of population which has come to New Mexico from the building of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad through the territory alone already amounts to 20,000, and if present plans for settling up the country through which it passes are carried out, will amount to five times as much until the next census is taken.—Santa Fe News.

A report from the upper Gila river recently reached United States Marshal Parker at Albuquerque, stating that a party of renegade Indians are raiding through that part of the country. It is feared that they will do a great deal of mischief. Four head of cattle on the Burdick T. J. ranch have been found shot with Indian arrows, one of the number getting away alive with an arrow shot through the body. Two arrows have been recovered and, from their construction, are thought to be of Apache origin, having straight points and feathered grooves. Of the cattle killed the Indians have made use of the tongues only, adopting the old Indian style of Buffalo hunting. Last year there was a party of Indians from the Navajo reservation slaughtering game throughout this section of country, but these marauders are supposed to be from the San Carlos reservation, as their trail led off in that direction. The Indians managed to keep in hiding, but a posse of cattlemen are on their trail and will follow them out of the country.

On petition of the defendant, says an Albuquerque dispatch, the damage suit of Mrs. W. J. Freeman against the Santa Fe railroad has been transferred to the federal court at Las Cruces. Mrs. Freeman sues for \$20,000 for alleged damages received at the burning of the station at La Tuna, she being station agent at the time and compelled to sleep in the building. Mrs. Freeman alleges neglect on the part of the company in putting up a stovepipe which she claims came apart and caused the fire. She claims that the fire destroyed the right; that her right hand was badly cut, resulting in the loss of the thumb; that partial paralysis of her right side and legs was caused and that she has suffered great mental and physical pain. She also claims to have lost \$170 worth of clothing and \$25 in cash by the fire. Mrs. Freeman was recently convicted and sentenced to a term in the penitentiary for stealing from trunks belonging to passengers, left with her while she was station agent at La Tuna, and special officers aver that she was responsible for firing the station.

H. H. TAMMEN OF DENVER POST INDICTED BY THE GRAND JURY

Denver, Nov. 27.—The grand jury in the District Court, specially summoned to investigate the bribery charges in connection with the second trial of W. W. Anderson for the shooting of Messrs. Tamm and Bontis of the Denver Post, reported yesterday to Judge Johnson.

Accompanying the report were indictments against H. H. Tamm, Police Magistrate W. J. Thomas, Daniel J. Sadlier and Robert Schrader. The bills against these four contain twenty-six counts and cover every possible alleged infraction of the statutes referring to embezzlement.

All of the persons indicted were communicated with last night and Thomas, Sadlier and Schrader will be served with subpoenas this forenoon at the office of their attorney, Thomas Ward, Jr. H. H. Tamm is in Chicago, but will be in this city by Saturday. The result of the grand jury deliberations was telegraphed to him last night.

The indictments charge embezzlement, soliciting another to commit embezzlement and conspiracy to commit embezzlement against all four. Against H. H. Tamm are ten counts. Against Sadlier and Schrader are each two separate counts charging perjury, and Thomas is indicted on three separate counts.

The report of the jury covers all these points suggested by Judge Johnson's instructions. The greater part of the report is taken up with references to the particular matters for which the jury was called. The circumstances attending the trial of W. W. Anderson, including the empanelling of jurors and the subsequent conduct of the court and the district attorney, were the subject of especial comment. The report says that the present system of selecting jurors is bad and calls the attention of the pub-

lic to the faults of the system without suggesting a remedy.

Concerning the care of the Anderson jury, conclusions are drawn which are forcibly expressed. The trials of the persons accused of embezzlement are characterized as attempts to thwart the ends of justice. Judge Mallin, who is mentioned only as "the trial judge," and District Attorney Lindsey are condemned for their connection with these trials.

In its report the grand jury says: "The investigations made by us establish the fact that whiskey and other intoxicants were furnished to the petit jurors in the case of The People vs. W. W. Anderson in the second trial thereof, not only while the evidence was being introduced, but also after the case had been committed to the jurors for their deliberation; that these intoxicants were used by the jurors whenever they so desired; and that one juror had supplied to him a bottle of whiskey which he habitually carried about with him during the sessions upon his person; and that from the time of the empanelling of such jury until their final discharge for failure to agree, this indulgence in liquor was permitted, convived at and invited by the bailiffs in charge."

"It also establishes that after the case of the people against Anderson had been submitted to the jury, one of the bailiffs brought to the West Side criminal court house certain young women who were permitted to converse with individual jurors and to indulge in the use of intoxicants in company with such jurors, spending the larger part of one evening and until a late hour at night in the clerk's office and in the court room, engaged in the drinking of liquor, in social conversation and in other entertainment with certain jurors."

WAR IS IMMINENT BETWEEN COLOMBIA AND VENEZUELA

Bogota, Colombia, Nov. 27.—The Colombian government has issued a decree declaring that diplomatic relations with Venezuela have ceased and that the Colombian legation in Caracas has been withdrawn. Señor Concha, minister of war, said that the Colombian government has 80,000 men armed for action.

Washington, Nov. 27.—Colombia's severance of diplomatic relations with Venezuela has created a sensation in official and diplomatic Washington. Rather than the war should take place the United States will undoubtedly again tender the use of its offices with a view to affecting an amicable settlement of the differences between the two republics. The intimation was given to the Caracas and Bogota governments in August last that the President was disposed to peacefully intervene.

Colombia gratefully acknowledged Secretary Hay's note and expressed willingness that the United States should act as mediator. President Castro presented a reply which was a practical rejection of the American proposal and he subsequently showed that his refusal was due to a feeling of enmity entertained for the United States by accepting the good offices of Chile.

Señor Herrán, Colombian charge d'affaires, said to-night that the rup-

ture in diplomatic relations did not necessarily carry with it the inauguration of hostilities.

"To sever diplomatic relations," he said, "is to give notice to the offending nation that you do not desire to be on speaking terms. Such action does not necessarily mean war. The relations between France and Venezuela were severed for more than eight years. Italy and Colombia to-day are without direct diplomatic intercourse. If war should take place the Colombian troops will probably be led by General González Valencia, an able soldier. General Valencia was formerly minister of war and governor of the state of Santander, and is now in command of 12,000 troops on the Venezuelan frontier. Colombia has a well-equipped army of more than 65,000 men. These troops have been trained in the field, are courageous and would give a good account of themselves."

Señor Pulido, Venezuelan charge d'affaires, said last night that he had not heard officially that the relations between his government and that of Colombia had been broken.

"In case of international war," he said, "Venezuela could put 100,000 men in the field. We have now available a well-trained force of 15,000 men. I am confident that war will be averted and that a peaceful settlement will be reached."

SIR THOMAS LIPTON MAY TRY, TRY AGAIN

London, Nov. 27.—"Should no one else challenge, I am willing seriously to consider making another attempt to lift the cup."

This announcement was given out by Sir Thomas Lipton at the banquet in his honor, attended by more than 400 guests.

"It would never do," added Sir Thomas, "to give up when only a pulse beat came between us and victory."

"It was only a matter of a toss of the coin," said Sir Thomas. "We raced over 100 miles and the decision was only a matter of seconds, which goes to show that we are justified in believing we can build boats to bring back the cup."

He declared nothing could have exceeded the fairness of the Americans. "They made everything easy," said Sir Thomas, "except the trifling matter of lifting the cup, while the perfect manner in which the course was kept clear was little short of marvelous."

He offered both the Shamrock and trial boats to any Britisher anxious to challenge, and closed his remarks with the declaration that he would be willing to make another attempt for the cup should no one else do so, and expressing his confidence that the third Shamrock would have the luck of the three-leafed shamrock.

Salvation Army Colony.

Denver, Nov. 26.—The Denver News says: The Salvation Army has practically completed the issuance of \$150,000 thirty-year five per cent. gold bonds, the proceeds of which will be used for the extension of the army's successful colony in the Arkansas valley in this state and for the establishment of other colonies.

The army's colonization lands, when fully supplied with water, will have a value, it is estimated, of \$250,000, and the bonds are a mortgage on them. The security is considered so sound that \$120,000 of the bonds have been taken by Myron T. Herrick, Washington E. Connor, Senator Mark Hanna, George E. Hopkins, John F. Mulholland, Benjamin Tracy and other prominent men.

Applications from more than 1,000 families anxious to escape from large cities are on file with the army, so that all the land can be placed in productive hands at once.

nearly paid out of the crops of the past two years. The work is the highest order of benevolence, as it takes worthy persons from the slums of cities and makes of them independent, self-supporting citizens, living in an environment of intelligence and progress.

Dowie Elder to Be Punished.

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 27.—Eugene Brooks, elder of Dowie's Christian Catholic Church in Zion, has been found guilty and sentenced to three months without hard labor for aiding and abetting John Rogers, who was recently found guilty of manslaughter for not providing his infants with medical attendance when they were suffering from diphtheria, from which they died.

Brooks' sentence was resented and he was admitted to the Appellate Court on the question as to whether under the law medical attendance was a necessary of life. Two members of the Court of Appeals have decided in previous cases that medical attendance was so considered. Brooks remarked that if he was guilty after the death of the children he must have been guilty for preaching Dowie's doctrine. Mr. Justice Drake replied that he was, and added: "You know what the law is now."

Great Car Brake Suit.

Denver, Nov. 27.—George W. Cook is in New York attending a hearing in the Federal Court where railways are presenting testimony in regard to the Denver car brake contest. Several witnesses testified in Chicago last week in behalf of the roads. General Cook is prepared with old-time railway witnesses who say the principle applied in the Denver brake was never in use upon any railway previous to its application by the Denver patentees in 1882. The suits involve claims for several millions of dollars, and cases are pending against all the prominent railways of the United States. General Cook is in charge of the suits against the roads and is devoting his entire time to the work.

Thirty Thousand Letters Burned

Los Angeles, Calif., Nov. 26.—In the disastrous wreck that occurred on the Santa Fe, near Needles, the entire mail carried by both trains was destroyed by fire. At least 30,000 letters mailed in this city for the East were destroyed. The east-bound limited carried, it is said, seventeen pouches of letters and over 300 sacks of packages and papers. No estimate of the amount of mail on the west-bound train is obtainable.

ROOSEVELT'S STRENGTH.

PRESIDENT MEETS SANDOW THE STRONG MAN.

Sandow Finds Roosevelt's Strength Wonderful—Has Command of Every Muscle—Is a Tremendous Athlete—Exercises on Horseback—Could Conquer Any Horse on Earth—Sound as an Oak—Exercises Three Hours Every Day.

President Roosevelt and Eugene Sandow, the strong man, have met. On November 2nd, by appointment, the Sunday World says, they conversed, and the impressions the professional received of the President are told by him thus:

"He is wonderful! Wonderful! I never saw such energy, such power! I was prepared to meet an active man, but when he entered the room, bounded across the floor, gripped my hand, looked into my eyes and greeted me, doing all these things at once, I was amazed."

"I have a strong hand. Unconsciously sometimes when shaking hands I grip one's fingers too firmly, perhaps, but it would require some effort on my part to use the force the President puts forth when he shakes hands."

"There was the quick, nervous grasp about his handshake that told me it was backed up by great physical strength and tremendous energy."

"His manner, his appearance—all his actions indicate power. At a glance I, or anyone, could tell that he was an athlete. He looks like one, acts like one, and I know he feels like one."

"He has himself in splendid command. He is sure of every one of his muscles. He knows just what each can do. He has tested them and he gets some form of exercise out of every one of his actions."

"I can imagine what his enthusiasm would be in making a charge against an enemy and how he could inspire his men. On horseback I should deem him invincible. And after looking at the man I believe that there is not a horse on earth that President Roosevelt could not conquer. The horse would feel the moment Mr. Roosevelt grasped the bridle, that his master was in the saddle."

"The President's nerves need no treatment. Probably they never will need treatment. He knows the benefit of exercise. It is second nature to him, and he will never give it up. And so long as he exercises his nerves will never trouble him. To know his strength all you have to do is to look at his neck and shoulders. Even in repose his muscles stand out. Everything about him, in fact, indicates that he is as sound as a young oak."

"I must deal only with superlatives in speaking of President Roosevelt's physical make-up. His tremendous vital energy and powerful build simply make him a man of iron."

"My mission is physical culture, and that alone. The athletic life that President Roosevelt leads will do more to advance physical culture and to raise the physical standard of men and women in America than all other influences combined. With such an advocate as he—an advocate who himself exercises three hours each day—the cause must triumph."

Wonderful Orchids.

J. C. Siegfried of Alameda, California, is the owner of the finest collection of Philippine orchids in this country. They have been kept in a private conservatory, which has only lately been opened to the public. In the various hothouses of his botanical gardens Mr. Siegfried has collected 2,700 orchid plants, and their commercial value is approximately \$60,000. For upward of fifteen years he has been adding to the list, until now he has more than 100 varieties, imported from thirty-six different parts of the world, but in all this variety the Philippine collection is by far the most complete and important.

Japan's Singular Religion.

Japan's religion has no creed, no ceremonies necessary to its practice, no sacred legends or mysteries, and nothing of the machinery of spiritual power which characterizes great religions in other countries. It makes no proselytes. It opposes no belief and insists on none. But it is the animating spirit that causes a Japanese to love his children, to be kind to his wife, to help the stranger, to be loyal to Japan, to devote his life to her service.

Safety On the Sea.

Out of 100,000,000 passengers by sea all over the world, thirty lose their lives; out of the same number by rail, forty-seven.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed, you have a running sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, Dr. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, Inc. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

"I saw a woman the other day who had one black eye and one brown eye." "That's nothing. I saw a man whose eyes were black and blue."

I do not believe Pin's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JONES & BOWEN, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

A bright American youngster's description of the dachshund: "One of those dogs that is a log and a half long and only half a dog high."

TELL US WHERE YOU'RE AT

And get prices on our Steel Battery Post. Self-Contained five-stamp Mill. We also make Standard Mills, any number Stamp, including their complete, also latest improved Crushing Rolls, Jags, Trampers and anything using about a mine or mill.

The J. H. Montgomery MACHINERY CO. DENVER, - - - COLO.